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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

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AND AN APPENDIX,
Containing ſuch Acts, and Parts of Acts, relating to Property, as are expired, altered or repealed.

TOGETHER WITH
The Royal, Proprietary, City and Borough CHARTERS;
AND THE
ORIGINAL CONCESSIONS of the Hon. WILLIAM PENN to the firſt Settlers of the Province.

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FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Union townſhip, Berks county, in the night of the 16th of June inſtant, a ſervant man, named JOHN WILLIAM PETRE, a Pruſſian, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, 28 years of age, brown hair, thin viſage, blind of the left eye, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, is fond of ſtrong liquor, and profeſſes to be ſomething of a Drummer; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured home made cloth jacket, and lappelled under-ditto, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes, tied with thongs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS PARRY. ¶

June 20, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Lancaſter, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named *Michael Hacket*, near 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, brown hair, almoſt bald on one ſide of the crown; had on, and took with him, a felt hat, bound with worſted binding, a brown coat, light coloured jacket, two new ſkirts, and two pair of trowſers, this country made linen, ſhoes with buckles, a wallet with bread and cheeſe, what other things uncertain; he cannot read but can talk Iriſh, and has been near four years in this province. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, if ten miles from home, TWENTY SHILLINGS, and if twenty miles, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES WEBB. ¶

Allen's-Town, New-Jerſey, June 15, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain *John Kelly*, a deſerter from one of the Jerſey battalions, a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has by colluſion and artifice induced my ſervant *William Richardſon*, an Engliſh lad, about 20 years of age, to ſign an indenture on himſelf to him the ſaid *Kelly*, and have gone off together. I do hereby offer the reward of *Three Pounds*, to any perſon who ſhall take up either of the above perſons, and ſhall ſecure them in any goal in this or the neighbouring provinces, and give notice thereof to me
¶ EDWARD GRIFFEES.

WAS taken up on the tenth of March laſt, an old grey HORSE, with a Saddle and Bridle, low in fleſh, and was ſhod before with old ſhoes. Apply to
ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 19th of June inſt. out of the paſture of William Graham, in Southwark, a bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark, has two grey ſpots on the near ſide of her neck, paces and trots, is 5 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, and ſecures both, ſo that the thief be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive *Three Pounds* reward, and for the mare alone, if taken within Paſſyunk or Moyamenſing townſhips, *Twenty Shillings*, if at a greater diſtance *Forty Shillings*, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM GRAHAM, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

Cheſter County, June 20, 1776.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Buffington, in Eaſt-Caln, ſome time in May laſt, a young MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 3 years old, middle ſized, a dark brown, hath not been docked nor uſed, neither brand nor ear-mark, nor any white on her, in tolerable good order. The owner applying, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.
¶ JOSEPH SKEEN.

[For more new Advertiſements ſee the fourth Page.]

X

TO THE PEOPLE.

IN times like the preſent, it is neceſſary that the chain of political occurrences ſhould be continued among the people without any material interruptions; becauſe, in order to be unanimous in our conduct, our knowledge of men and things muſt lead the way; for people cannot be expected to act alike who are not alike informed. For this reaſon, therefore, the following conciſe clue or chain of circumſtances which have happened in the politics of this city, ſince the meeting at the State-Houſe, on the 20th of May, is given to the public.

The purpoſe of that meeting was to agree upon a proteſt to be preſented to the Houſe of Aſſembly againſt their having any thing to do with the reſolve of Congreſs, of the 15th of May, for eſtabliſhing a new government: And the reaſons aſſigned were the embarraſſments the Houſe were under, by oaths of allegiance to our enemy—their acting in conjunction with the King's Repreſentative—their inſufficiency for buſineſs in general, and the influence which many of the members appeared to be under by crown and proprietary connections and dependencies: To which we may now add, that the conduct of thoſe men ſince has ſhewn that the ſuſpicions of the public were well grounded.

The Proteſt was delivered into the Aſſembly ſoon after the diſſolution of the meeting; on the part of which, it ſhould be obſerved, that its objections againſt the authority of the Houſe were limited to the ſingle inſtance of their framing a new government, and left it at large in all other caſes. "We mean not" ſay the proteſtors, "to object againſt the Houſe exerciſing the proper powers it has hitherto been accuſtomed to uſe for the ſafety and convenience of the province, until ſuch time as a new conſtitution, originating from, and founded on the authority of the people, can be finally ſettled by a Provincial Convention to be called for that purpoſe." This being the caſe, it follows that neither the Houſe, nor any ſeparate members thereof, can lay hold on any thing ſaid or inſinuated in the Proteſt, as an excuſe or ſubterfuge for their own neglect of the public ſafety.

Let us now take a review of the conduct of the Houſe on this occaſion. The Proteſt being read was ordered to lie on the table: Some propoſed to have it laid under the table. It ſignified but little which was done, as the proteſtors had taken a decided part, and intended to go through with the matter.

In this ſitting the Aſſembly got into a double way of doing buſineſs; part of their reſolves were only paſſed and circulated among the people, but are not to be found upon their printed votes, and in one caſe their printed votes contradict their verbal reſolves: For it was given out that the Houſe had reſolved to do buſineſs without the Governor: Conſequently they no longer acknowledged him in that character, yet their votes are titled as before, JOHN PENN, Eſq; Governor. It was given out that they had abſolved, or diſſolved, or ſome how or other got over and thrown aſide the oaths of allegiance, but nothing of this appears upon their printed votes; neither have we any authority for believing it, unleſs Mr. James Rankin's letter to the inhabitants of York county be admitted as evidence. In this he ſays, "the Committee of York might have known that the Houſe has diſpenſed with the oaths."

No *Ayes* or *Nays* are to be found this ſitting; for when any objecting members found that they could not carry their point, they withdrew their objection to avoid being known to the public.

It is impoſſible that confidence can be placed in any Houſe, let its name be what it may, that acts one thing within doors, and in its printed votes holds forth a different one to the world.

The caſe reſpecting the oaths is as follows. The new members were admitted to take their ſeats without them. A member then moved that the German inhabitants of this province be hereafter conſidered as legal voters without taking the oaths of allegiance. This was certainly a juſt and reaſonable motion; for if allegiance was no longer a neceſſary qualification for a repreſentative, it was no longer a neceſſary qualification in an elector. On this, one of the proprietary gentlemen, who had taken *his* ſeat *without* oaths, moved to have the matter reſpecting the admiſſion of the Germans put off. He was ſeconded by another of the ſame caſt; but finding that ſuch a glaring partiality would not be ſupported by the Houſe, they withdrew their motion, to avoid appearing among the nays. A Committee was afterwards nominated to draw up "reſolutions for rendering naturalization, and the oaths or affirmations of allegiance unneceſſary in all caſes;" But the matter dropped here and never paſſed the Houſe.

It is peculiarly remarkable, that the perſons who objected againſt admitting the Germans were put on the Committee for taking off their diſqualifications; by which artful ſcheme the objectors to their enfranchiſement were repreſented in the votes as their friends. Nor was there a Committee of any conſequence throughout the laſt ſitting, in which the names of the proprietary party are not to be found. This could not but be conſidered as a conſtant inſult upon the proteſtors, as one of their principal cauſes of objection againſt the Houſe was the weight of *that influence* in it.

If the votes of the Houſe be examined, it will appear that they have gone through nothing—ſpent their time to no purpoſe; and the cauſe of this neglect is clearly evident. They were got into parties, and though they ſometimes joined in general matters, yet the greater part of their time was taken up in watching each other's motions. The proprietary party, ſtill pinning its dependence upon the crown, had the ruinous deluſions of reconciliation in view. The popular party, believing that nothing but a final ſeparation from Britain, and a well conſederated union of all the Colonies, could ſecure our happineſs, were very ſuſpicious of the deſigns of the proprietary party; and between theſe two, a certain gentleman, the framer of the firſt inſtructions to the Delegates, ſteered an indefinite courſe, ſometimes agreeing with one ſide, ſometimes with the other, ſometimes with neither; ſeeming upon the whole to have no other fixed object in view than HIMSELF. X

The firſt buſineſs which appears upon the printed votes is the appointment of a Committee for drawing up a memorial to be preſented to Congreſs, praying to be informed "whether the Aſſemblies and Conventions, now "ſubſiſting in the ſeveral Colonies, are, or are not, the "bodies, to whom the conſideration of continuing the "old or adopting new governments is referred?" This memorial contains an inſult both upon the people and the Congreſs; becauſe it ſolicits a qualification from the Congreſs, which the Congreſs, in the preamble to their reſolves, ſay, ought to come from the people: Neither does the reſolve of Congreſs ſay any thing about continuing the old government, but of *totally ſuppreſſing it*. Wherefore the memorialiſts requeſt an explanation on a caſe which is not within the meaning of the reſolve. But this, like whatever elſe the Aſſembly took in hand in their late and laſt ſitting, came to nothing, being never preſented.

The affair of the row gallies came next on hand. Men in office are naturally jealous of their honour, eſpecially when they conceive that they have done their duty. The engagement between the ſhips and the row-gallies, being the firſt of the kind happening here, was managed on the part of the latter beyond any thing that could be expected. Nevertheleſs the Captains conceived themſelves aggrieved by ſome reports circulated ſoon after the engagement, to remove which they publiſhed a hand bill; and the Committee of Safety, in order to juſtify, or perhaps rather to revenge themſelves went much farther with it, and although the Committee of the Houſe of Aſſembly had an opportunity to have ſoftened and healed up the difference, they by their report have only irritated and made it worſe, and after complying with the requeſt of the Captains for an hearing, broke up without fulfilling it—This matter would not have riſen to the preſent height, had there been no ſecret enemy at the bottom.

While the Houſe was ſitting, it received a letter from the Convention of Virginia, ſetting forth the reaſons which induced that body to ſupport the doctrine of independence, which letter was read in the Houſe, laid aſide, and no anſwer returned. The incivility of ſuch a proceeding tends to weaken the friendſhip, and conſequently the union of the Colonies.

In conſequence of a memorial from the freemen of Cumberland county, a motion was made in Aſſembly for withdrawing the inſtructions to the Delegates, and after a debate of three days new ones were agreed upon; the preamble to the new inſtructions runs thus, "when by "our inſtructions of laſt November, we ſtrictly enjoined "you, in behalf of this colony, to diſſent from and "utterly to reject any propoſition, ſhould ſuch be made, "that might cauſe or lead to a ſeparation from Great-"Britain, or a change of the form of this government, "our reſtrictions did not ariſe from any diffidence of "your abilities, prudence or integrity, *but from an "earneſt deſire to ſerve the good people of Pennſylvania "with fidelity.*

The reaſon here given is vague, general and unſatisfactory, neither did the circumſtances of things then confirm or corroborate with the reaſon given now, becauſe the neceſſity of a Continental Union exiſted as much at that time as this. But ſince the Houſe hath pleaded a kind of "not guilty" excuſe for their inſtructions, it is but right that they ſhould know part of the opinion which ſome of the public entertained reſpecting thoſe inſtructions, which was, that they conſidered them as an artful and ſelfiſh compromiſe for the ſafety of the perſons who were the promoters of them, and there is very little doubt to be made, but that the honour of firſt drawing them up, paſſing them or acting under them, would have been ſtrongly contended for, and pleaded as an evidence of the loyalty both of the Houſe of Aſſembly and their Delegates, in caſe the enemy had been able to have penetrated this province. The new inſtructions left the Delegates at large, yet we have no reaſon to believe that their conduct in Congreſs is altered thereby. The opponents of independency may as well invite the enemy at once, as continue to do it by holding out the doctrine of reconciliation, for we obſerve that Britain of late has directed all her force towards thoſe provinces only where independence prevails leaſt, becauſe from ſuch provinces ſhe naturally expects the leaſt reſiſtance.

The reſcinding the old inſtructions was violently oppoſed by the proprietary party, every thing reſpecting the King of Great-Britain was repreſented by them in the ſofteſt colours. One of thoſe gentlemen declared in the Houſe, that he thought the King's anſwer to the petition of the city of London "a very proper one."

After paſſing thoſe inſtructions, a new ſcheme began to appear in the Houſe, which, if carried into execution, would have probably thrown the province into irrecoverable diſorder. It was wiſhed by ſome friends, that in order to conciliate matters, the Houſe would paſs a reſolve recommending the electing of a Convention on the equitable plan propoſed on the 20th of May; but thoſe members who conceived themſelves diſappointed, becauſe the Reſolve of Congreſs was not wholly left to the Houſe, formed a ſcheme for carrying the matter reſpecting the Convention much farther than their approbation, and were for entering upon the buſineſs itſelf, by fixing the numbers the Convention ſhould conſiſt of, the proportion to each county, and other matters. As the Houſe had never been requeſted, but on the contrary forbidden, to interfere in any part of the buſineſs of a new government, and as nearly all the counties had at that time nominated their Deputies to the Conference, ſome of

which were upon the road, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſettling and adjuſting the number, proportion, time and place of the Convention, nothing but confuſion could have been produced by the Aſſembly meddling therewith; becauſe the Conference would have met notwithſtanding, and being qualified by their conſtituents for that eſpecial purpoſe, their authority for that buſineſs would have been far ſuperior to that of the Aſſembly, and in this caſe, two plans for a Convention would have appeared at the ſame time, by which means the day of election would probably have been a day of confuſion, ſome inſiſting on one mode and ſome on the other. It is time now that our object ſhould be ſingle, for while two are in view the ſpirit of diſunion will be kept alive. The diſcovery of this ſcheme created new ſuſpicions between the members of the Houſe; thoſe who conſidered it as a dangerous experiment were warmly againſt it, while others, who had not fully reflected on the conſequences, were eaſily drawn in to approve it; and under the influence of theſe apprehenſions the different parties alternately withdrew from the Houſe to fruſtrate the deſigns of each other, till the members, heartily tired and wearied with mutual diſappointment, agreed to break up the Houſe and go home. In their votes they have called it an adjournment to the 26th of Auguſt, but there were preſent at that time only 36 members, which not making an Houſe, they could only adjourn from day to day for the want of a quorum, and not until another ſitting; for if any number leſs than an Houſe, which is two thirds of the whole, could make a regular adjournment, the conſequences would be equally as prejudicial as if the power of adjourning had reſided in a Governor. And if the gentlemen which were in the Houſe at that time will contend for the excellence and exiſtence of their charter, they ought, ſhould the Houſe ever meet again, to be impeached of high treaſon for breaking it in almoſt the only inſtance in which it was valuable. On whatever principle the ſeparate members may juſtify their conduct, is not here intended to be enquired into, but as an Houſe they have no excuſe. They have deſerted the public truſt in a time of the greateſt danger and difficulty. Like James the Second they have abdicated the government, and by their own act of deſertion and cowardice have laid the Provincial Conference under the neceſſity of taking inſtant charge of affairs. And I ſee not how the members of Conference can excuſe themſelves without attending to this point. The revolution is now began, and muſt be ſupported, and the members of Aſſembly have *their* apology by ſaying that the Conference was to meet in a few days.

Beſides, the confuſion now ſubſiſting between the Committee of Safety and the officers of the row-gallies, by which the welfare of this city and province is in immediate danger, makes a ſuperintending power indiſpenſibly neceſſary; it matters not where the fault lies, or whether in both, it is the conſequences which the public looks at. One thing in this diſpute ought not to be forgotten, which is, that ſeveral of the Committee of Safety are ſuſpected Tories, have ſigned the Remonſtrance, and are highly improper to be at the head of military ſecrets and affairs on the preſent ſyſtem; and I cannot ſee how any man, eſpecially a military man, holding independent principles, can think himſelf ſafe under the direction or authority of thoſe who oppoſe them; and when this matter is reflected on, there will appear ſtrong reaſon to believe that their preſent diſputes ariſe from a heterogeneous compoſition in the preſent Committee of Safety; beſides which, the authority of that body being derived from the Houſe of Aſſembly is at preſent in ſuſpenſe, which, added to other circumſtances that are daily occuring, lay an abſolute duty on the Conference to take the ſtate of affairs into conſideration and provide accordingly.

The Houſe of Aſſembly has, as appears by their votes, confeſſed their inability to go through the neceſſary meaſures for defence. The circumſtance is this—The reſolve of Congreſs reſpecting the embodying ſix thouſand men laid a fortnight on the Aſſembly's table without being attended to, and at the time of their diſſolution they paſſed a reſolve excuſing themſelves, by ſaying, "That they are "earneſtly deſirous of carrying into execution the reſo-"lution of Congreſs of the firſt inſtant, but that, as they "deſpair, after repeated diſappointments, of procuring a "quorum of the Houſe, they find themſelves unable, at "this time, to proceed on the ſaid reſolution." Yet the Houſe took an effectual method to prevent their ever being able, by breaking up directly after paſſing the ſaid reſolve.

This is the ſtate we at preſent lay in, and unleſs ſomething is inſtantly done to regulate our affairs the conſequences may be dreadful. We have now a large and reſpectable repreſentation, amounting to one hundred and eight members, from the different counties, and as the Aſſembly hath broken up and deſerted its truſt, the inhabitants have now no other body than the Conference to look at or apply to for conducting and ſuperintending our military operations, and reſtoring order and confidence throughout the province, and this opportunity ought not to be paſſed over. It ſignifies but little what our particular ſentiments reſpecting modes and forms may be, becauſe it is our ſafety and not our opinions that is moſt at ſtake.

LONDON.

March 21. In the debate which aroſe in the Committee of Supply laſt Monday night, on the eſtimate of the army extraordinaries, the death of the gallant Gen. MONTGOMERY was lamented in ſtrains of the moſt pathetic eloquence that ever were heard in the Houſe of Commons. Three of the principal orators, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Colonel Barre, diſtinguiſhed themſelves on the occaſion, and vied with each other in the panegyric of that hero. General Burgoyne, though he expreſſed a ſtrong zeal againſt the American cauſe, in a very handſome manner did juſtice to his merits; and ſaid, that all his virtues were abundantly rewarded, when they were thus "praiſed, wept, and honored by the muſe he loved." *

Lord North cenſured the unqualified liberality of the praiſes beſtowed on General MONTGOMERY by the gentlemen in oppoſition, becauſe they were beſtowed upon a REBEL; and ſaid he could not join in lamenting his death as a public loſs. He admitted, indeed, that he was brave; he was able; he was humane; he was generous; but ſtill he was only a brave, able, humane, and generous *Rebel*; and ſaid, that the verſe of the tragedy of Cato might be applied to him.—"Curſe on his virtues, they've undone his country."

Mr. Fox roſe a ſecond time, and ſaid the term of rebel, applied by the noble Lord to that excellent perſon, was no certain mark of diſgrace, and therefore he was the leſs earneſt to clear him of the imputation; for that all the great aſſertors of liberty, the ſaviours of their country, the benefactors of mankind, in all ages had been called REBELS; that they even owed the conſtitution, which enabled them to ſit in that houſe, to a REBELLION.

Lord Irnham ſaid it was a ſhame to puniſh the poor voters of Hindon and Shafteſbury for bribery, while the names of ſeveral members of parliament were to be found in the liſt of contractors, amaſſing ſums of money out of the calamities of their country. He moved that the accounts on the table of all the articles of extras for the army at Boſton, four-crout and all, might be publiſhed.

Mr. Tuffual complained of an extravagant article for pickles and vinegar for 6000 men at Boſton for three months, and ſaid, that if they had lived upon nothing elſe the whole time, it could not have come to half the money.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey objected to the war, and all the charges of it; he was bitter againſt the Miniſtry, and ſaid ſomebody muſt anſwer in the long run for this deſtructive war.

Lord North, Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr. Pownal, ſpoke in ſupport of the meaſures, the expences and the reſolutions of the Committee of Supply, and on putting the queſtions they were carried.

Mr. Burke then made the following motions:

Reſolved, That it appears to this houſe that the ſum of £849,000 14s 8d ½, charged as extraordinary expences of the army, was chiefly incurred for ſervices within the town of Boſton in North-America. It paſſed in the negative.

Reſolved, That ample proviſion for the comfortable accommodation of our troops at Boſton having been made by the public, there could be no pretence to call upon the nation for any farther ſupply. Paſſed in the negative.

It may be depended upon as an abſolute fact, that the Prince of Brunſwick poſitively refuſed to let his regiment go to America; and on its being inſiſted on, reſigned his commiſſion immediately.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 15.

We learn from Glouceſter, that Lord Dunmore has erected hoſpitals upon Gwyn's iſland; that his old friend Andrew Sprowle is dead, and that they are inoculating the blacks for the ſmall-pox. His Lordſhip, before the departure of the fleet from Norfolk harbour, had two of thoſe wretches inoculated and ſent aſhore, in order to ſpread the infection, but it was happily prevented.

The men of war have made prize of a Spaniſh brig that was bound to Philadelphia, reported to have on board 12,800 dollars. Some deſerters from the Fowey, it is ſaid, give this account; likewiſe, that they are very weak upon the iſland as to number, fearful of being attacked, and chiefly depend upon the fleet for their protection.

Mr. Robinſon, late of York town, who has been a priſoner on board the fleet for ſome time paſt, but eſcaped from Gwyn's iſland, confirms the above accounts with reſpect to Andrew Sprowle's death, and the capture of the Spaniſh brig, which was from the Havannah, taken off the capes of Delaware, and ſent in by the Liverpool; but that Captain Bellew had retained the dollars. This Gentleman further ſays, that there are not above 200 blacks now alive, 75 at leaſt having died within ſix days after they left Norfolk, and that the number of whites on ſhore is very inconſiderable.

We hear the Honourable Continental Congreſs have appointed Col. Hugh Mercer, of the 3d regiment, to the rank of Brigadier General in the ſervice of the United Colonies, and that he will ſet out immediately for New-York.

One day this week a ſmall veſſel belonging to the enemy, with five hands on board, ran aground on the Glouceſter ſhore, within muſket ſhot, and was taken. The crew jumped overboard, two ſwam to Gwyn's iſland, one was ſhot, and the other two drowned.

WATERTOWN, June 17.

Laſt Thurſday the inhabitants of the town of Boſton were made acquainted, by beat of drum, that an expedition was to be undertaken againſt our enemy's ſhips in Nantaſket Road, and for erecting proper fortifications in the lower harbour. Accordingly detachments from the colonial regiments commanded by the Colonels Marſhal and Whitney, and battalion of train commanded by Lieut. Col. Crafts, were embarked on board boats at the Long Wharf, together with cannon, ammunition proviſions, intrenching tools, and every neceſſary implement, and proceeded for Pettick's-Iſland and Hull, where they were joined by ſome continental troops and ſea coaſt companies, ſo as to make near 600 men at each place; a like number of the militia from the towns in the vicinity of Boſton harbour, with a detachment from the train, and ſome field-pieces, took poſt at Moon-Iſland, Hoff's-Neck, and Point Alderton.—At the ſame time a detachment from the continental army under the command of Col. Whitcomb, with two 18 pounders, one 13 inch mortar, with the neceſſary apparatus, intrenching tools, &c. were embarked for Long-Iſland, to take poſt there.—The troops did not arrive at their ſeveral places of deſtination till near morning, occaſioned by a flat calm; notwithſtanding, ſuch was the activity and alertneſs of our men, that they had the cannon planted, and a line of defence hove up on Long Iſland and Nantaſket-Hill in a few hours, when a cannon-ſhot from Long Iſland announced to the enemy our deſign: upon which a ſignal was immediately made for the whole fleet, conſiſting of 8 ſhips, 2 ſnows, 2 brigs, and one ſchooner, to remove and get under way. The Commodore (Banks) bore our fire, and returned it with ſpirit, till a ſhot from Long-Iſland pierced the upper works of his ſhip, when he immediately unmoored or cut his cables and got under ſail, and happy for him that he did ſo, for in a ſmall ſpace of time afterwards a ſhell from our works fell into the very ſpot he had juſt before quitted. Unhappily our cannon did not arrive at Pettick's-Iſland and Nantaſket as ſoon as might have been wiſhed, but the fire from the latter place being properly pointed againſt the Commodore's ſhip, who came to in the Light-houſe channel, is apprehended to have done conſiderable execution.—In ſhort, the enemy were compelled once more to make a diſgraceful precipitate flight; and we have it now in our power to congratulate our readers on our being in full poſſeſſion of the lower harbour of Boſton; and had the wind been to the eaſtward, we are confident we ſhould have had the much greater pleaſure of giving them joy on our being in the poſſeſſion of many of their ſhips. Through Divine Providence, not one of our men were hurt.

The miniſterial fleet on Friday laſt, before they quitted the harbour of Boſton, blew up the light-houſe, which entirely deſtroyed the ſame.

We can aſſure the public, that there is not a miniſterial troop in all New-England, except what are priſoners; nor is there a miniſterial ſhip in any harbour in New-England.

In our laſt we mentioned the Yankey Hero Privateer being taken by the Lively Frigate, ſince which we are informed it was the Milford Frigate, of 28 guns, juſt double force of the Yankey Hero—And on Tueſday laſt Mr. Samuel White, and Martin Brimmer, obtained leave of Gen. Ward for a flag to go on board Captain Banks, and if poſſible to make an exchange of priſoners of the Yankey Hero. They were very politely received by Captain Banks, and had his aſſurance that he would do all in his power to effect an exchange; that he would ſend to Halifax to his commanding officer immediately, and as ſoon as he heard his anſwer, would ſend up a flag to town. Capt. Tracy received a wound in his thigh, but no ways dangerous; Mr. Mains, the Lieutenant, was badly wounded, one Rowe of Cape Ann loſt his arm, four killed in the engagement, one died of his wounds removing from the Yankey Hero, and 14 wounded.—Captain Tracy informed them that Captain Banks treated him and his crew with the greateſt civility; that they were in want of no one thing; that the Surgeon had taken the greateſt care of the wounded. Captain Banks had heard of the character he had on ſhore for his ill treatment to his priſoners, which he ſaid was abſolutely falſe, and appealed to all his officers and to his priſoners, who aſſured them that they were well treated.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Highlanders taken in the Scotchman mentioned in our laſt were conducted to the Provoſt priſon in Boſton, by a ſtrong guard from Colonel Glover's at Marblehead.—The officers are ſent to Concord, and we hear the Soldiers are going to Worceſter.

NEWPORT, June 17.

Laſt Friday arrived here from a cruize the brig Andrew Doria, Captain Biddle, who about 14 days before took two tranſport ſhips from Greenock in Scotland, having on board each 100 Scotch troops; Capt. Biddle took out the officers, navigators and ſailors, to the number of 40, with all the ſmall arms and baggage of value, manned the ſhips with his own men, and kept company with them 13 days; when, being a little without Nantaſket ſhoals, they were chaced by five veſſels, one a pretty large man of war, upon which he ordered the prizes to ſteer different courſes, and though the man of war chaced him, night coming on he ſoon loſt ſight of them. We hope ſoon to hear of the prizes being arrived at ſome ſafe port. The priſoners brought in were landed here on Friday evening, who report that they were part of 33 ſail of tranſports which left Greenock in company, having 3000 troops on board, bound to Boſton.

Laſt Saturday arrived here the brig Charming Peggy, Capt. Joſeph Jauncey, in 21 days from Curacoa, having 12 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and 35 men; ſhe has brought in about 15 tons of powder, and a conſiderable quantity of dry goods.—On Thurſday Capt. Jauncey ſpoke with Capt. Munro, in a ſloop belonging to Providence, from Hiſpaniola, who on his paſſage had retaken two ſloops, which had been taken by the Action frigate, and ordered for Jamaica; theſe ſloops were from Cape-Fear, bound to Hiſpaniola, to which place Capt. Munro ſent them. On Friday Capt. Jauncey was chaced by two ſloops, with which he exchanged a few ſhot; and the next morning, juſt as it was light, with a fair wind, he paſſed within about 3 miles of a man of war, which lay at anchor under the eaſt ſide of Block-Iſland; who, as ſoon as they diſcovered the brig, made all the ſail they could after her, and followed her within a few miles of our harbour. Thoſe veſſels being ſeen at ſome diſtance off, from the heights about this town, the Columbus, Capt. Whipple, the Andrew Doria, Capt. Biddle, and the Providence, Capt. Jones, put out as faſt as poſſible; but as ſoon as they got within about 2 leagues of the ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Cerberus, ſhe made all the ſail ſhe could from them, and ſtood up the weſtern ſound; they chaced her till toward night, when the weather coming up thick, they loſt ſight of her and returned.

Capt. Munro, mentioned above, we are told, is ſafe arrived at Stonington; and it is reported that the two tranſports taken by Capt. Biddle are arrived at the Eaſtward.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

We hear that one of our cruizers has taken a large ſhip on the ſouth ſide of Long-Iſland, and carried her ſafe into port. It is ſaid ſhe is a very valuable prize.

Laſt Friday Morning the two Philadelphia Battalions, commanded by the Colonels Shee and Magaw, marched from this city for King's-bridge, where, we hear, they are to be encamped.

Sandy-Hook, June 21, 1776.

This Morning about 4 o'clock we attacked the light-houſe with about 300 men; they were ſtrongly reinforced being (as I ſaw a boat go on board from Long-iſland) previouſly informed of our deſign. I continued the attack for two hours with field peices and ſmall arms, being all that time between two ſmart fires from the ſhipping and the light-houſe, but could make no impreſſion on the walls. I then returned to my camp at the ſouth end of the Cedars, which I have occupied two days and nights, and after refreſhing my men, ſent out 50 to ſee for Game; they have this minute attacked them with ſmall arms, and ſeven boats are making from the land to the ſhips. My men are all well, and in high ſpirits, not one of them being either killed or wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated June 17.

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you of the piratical fleet being drove from this harbour a few days ago by our people. They placed a number of cannon on the heights below, and had prepared a number of flat bottomed boats, &c. but the cannon only did the buſineſs, and they puſhed off with great precipitation both men of war and tranſports.—Laſt evening came into harbour two tranſports, a ſhip and a brig, from the enemy's land, ſay England, &c. in expectation of finding the fleet that had been ſo lately driven away, and to their great diſappointment were followed in by ſeveral privateers, amongſt which was the Connecticut brig, and on their coming up with Point Alderton, they were fired on by the cannon there, when they both ſtruck, and ſent on ſhore a boat load of their men. Night coming on ſoon, they attempted their eſcape by going out through Broad Sound, when the privateers attacked them again, and a very ſevere engagement enſued for three quarters of an hour. The enemy had a Major and ſeven men killed, and ſeveral wounded; all the reſt, conſiſting of 210 Highland regular rebels, with all their equipments, were taken priſoners, amongſt whom is a Colonel Campbell. They are now on their way up from Nantaſket to this town, all in ſafe cuſtody. The tranſports were loaded with proviſions and baggage; the ſhip mounted ſix 6 pounders, and the brig two. While I am writing this they are all in ſight. We had three men wounded in the engagement, one mortally, which is all the loſs we ſuſtained."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, June 24.

"My laſt to you was by Friday's poſt, ſince which a moſt barbarous and infernal plot has been diſcovered among our Tories, the particulars of which I cannot give you, as the Committee of Examination conſiſts of but three, who are ſworn to ſecrecy. Two of Waſhington's guards are concerned, the third they tempted to join them made the firſt diſcovery:—The general re-

* *Pope.*

port of their design is as follows—Upon the arrival of the troops, they were to murder all the Staff Officers, blow up the magazines, and secure the passes of the town. Gilbert Forbes, Gunsmith, in the Broadway, was taken between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, and carried before our Provincial Congress, who were then sitting, but refusing to make any discovery, he was sent to goal, and put in irons. Young Mr. Livingston went to see him early in the morning, told him he was sorry to find he had been concerned, and, as his time was very short, not having above three days to live, advised him to prepare himself. This had the desired effect; he asked to be carried before the Congress again, and he would discover all he knew. Several have been since taken, between 20 and 30, among them our Mayor, who are all now under confinement. It is said their party consisted of about 500.

"I have just heard the Mayor has confessed bringing money from Tryon, to pay for Rifle guns that Forbes had made. Burgoyne is arrived at Quebec with his fleet."

Accounts received yesterday from Canada say, that Gen. Thompson, with two thousand men, has been defeated by four thousand, and that the General was accidentally taken prisoner.

The DECLARATION of the Deputies of Pennsylvania met in PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE at Philadelphia, June 24, 1776.

WHEREAS George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. in violation of the principles of the British constitution, and of the laws of justice and humanity, hath, by an accumulation of oppressions unparalleled in history, excluded the inhabitants of this with the other American colonies from his protection: And whereas he hath paid no regard to any of our remonstrances and dutiful petitions for redress of our complicated grievances, but hath *lately* purchased foreign troops to assist in enslaving us, and hath excited the Savages of this country to carry on a war against us, as also the Negroes to embrue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractised by civilized nations; and moreover hath lately insulted our calamities by declaring that he will shew us no mercy until he hath subdued us; and whereas the obligations of allegiance (being reciprocal between the King and his subjects) are now dissolved on the side of the colonists by the despotism and declaration of the said King, insomuch that it now appears that loyalty to him is treason against the good people of this country; and whereas not only the parliament, but there is reason to believe too many of the people of Great-Britain have concurred in the aforesaid arbitrary and unjust proceedings against us; and whereas the public virtue of this colony (so essential to its liberty and happiness) must be endangered by a future political union with, or dependance upon a crown and nation so lost to justice, patriotism and magnanimity:

WE THE DEPUTIES of the people of Pennsylvania, assembled in FULL Provincial Conference for forming a plan for executing the resolve of Congress of the fifteenth of May last, for suppressing all authority in this province derived from the crown of Great-Britain, and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people only, DO in this public manner, in behalf of ourselves, and with the approbation, consent and authority of our constituents, UNANIMOUSLY declare our willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the United Colonies FREE and INDEPENDANT STATES: Provided the forming the government, and the regulation of the internal police of this colony, be always reserved to the people of the said colony; and we do farther call upon the nations of Europe, and appeal to the great Arbiter and Governor of the empires of the world, to witness for us, that this declaration did not originate in ambition or in an impatience of lawful authority, but that we were driven to it in obedience to the first principles of nature by the oppressions and cruelties of the aforesaid King and Parliament of Great-Britain, as the only possible measure that was left us to preserve and establish our liberties, and to transmit them inviolate to posterity.

Signed by Order of the Conference,
THOMAS M'KEAN, President.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 3, 1776.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Assemblies, Conventions and Committees of Safety in the United Colonies, to fall upon the most effectual means of removing the stocks, grain and meal, from such parts of their respective colonies as are invaded, or are in imminent danger of being invaded by the enemy.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In Philadelphia County Committee, June 15, 1776.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the townships in this county, that have not chosen persons to receive the arms from the non-associators, and also those that have chosen persons who neglect that duty, to meet on the 6th day of July next, at some convenient place in their respective townships, and choose three proper persons in each township for that purpose, agreeable to a late resolve of Assembly, and that the township Committee men (where such are chosen) are requested to advertise their respective townships of the place and time of day to meet.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Colonels of the several Battalions of this County, to give intelligence to the Committee of Safety as soon as possible of the state and condition of their Battalions, with respect to their fire arms and accoutrements.

Extract from the Minutes,
ENOCH EDWARDS, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,
Philadelphia, June 21, 1776.

Resolved, That the report of the Committee of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the conduct of this Committee on the 14th instant, be published in the different news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

EXTRACTS *from the* VOTES *of* Assembly.
FRIDAY, *June* 14, 1776. A. M.

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Committee of Safety, &c. being again read, was approved of, and is as follows, viz.

YOUR Committee beg leave to report, that they have examined into the conduct of the Committee of Safety, respecting the whole of their proceedings, and particularly the supplies of powder and ammunition sent on board the gallies, before and at the time of their engagements with the Roebuck and Liverpool men of war; and having heard their allegations and proofs, are of opinion that it appears, from incontestible evidence, that, before the first engagement, the gallies were supplied with thirty-three rounds of powder each, at the proportion of one third weight of powder to the ball; that, during the said first engagement, they received in cartridges and two kegs of loose powder, the quantity of eight rounds more beyond their first stock, and there was then ready to be delivered, and as supposed delivered to them, immediately after the first engagement, whilst the Roebuck lay aground, the quantity of eleven rounds each, besides three hundred weight sent from Wilmington, and what remainded unexpended in the engagement. That on the day of the second engagement, each galley had sixty-seven rounds of powder, including the supplies sent them, in addition to what remained on hand after the first day's engagement. Your Committee are farther of opinion, that, during both the engagements, the gallies were sufficiently supplied with all other kinds of necessary ammunition; that their not having taken the Roebuck was not owing to any deficiency in the above articles, and that the conduct of the Committee of Safety, on that occasion, evidenced the greatest zeal and attention to the public service.

Thomas Potts, Jonathan Roberts, William Rodman, Gerardus Wynkoop, John Foulke, Benjamin Chapman, David Twining, Thomas Jenks, jun. Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, Joseph Pennock, Bartram Galbreath, James Ewing, Samuel Edie, James Rankin, Jonathan Hoge, John Lesher, James Allen, Jacob Orndt, James Potter.

The Committee of the county of Bucks are desired to be punctual in their attendance on Monday, the first day of July next, at the house of John Bogert, as business of importance will then be laid before them. Likewise the second battalion of said county are desired to attend at said time and place, to appoint persons to attend the election to be held at Lancaster the 4th day of July aforesaid, to elect and choose two Brigadier Generals for this province, and other purposes. JOSEPH HART.

The Committee of Chester County are hereby earnestly requested to meet on Monday, the first day of July next, at the house of Richard Cheney, in Downing's-town, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on business of the greatest importance. The militia officers of the respective battalions in said county are desired to attend, in order that an appointment of officers may be made for a battalion now to be raised, by a Resolve of a Conference of Committees for the province of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM EVANS, Chairman.

At a meeting of the standing Committee for Berks County, the 15*th June*, 1776, *Ordered, that the following Resolve of this Committee, and the acknowledgments of John Ebeling, Matthias Rhodes, Jonathan Rhodes, and Henry Kettner, be published in the English and German papers.*

COLLINSON READ, Secretary.

Resolved, Whereas the Honourable the Continental Congress have recommended it to the several Assemblies, Conventions, Councils and Committees of Safety of the several United Colonies, to cause all persons to be disarmed within their respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate for the defence of these Colonies by arms against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies, and that such of the said arms as are fit for use, or which can be made so, be appraized as by the said recommendation of the Congress is directed; in pursuance whereof, the Assembly of this province have resolved, that three freemen shall be chosen by the inhabitants of every township in the province, who shall meet those chosen by the two adjoining townships to collect the arms from the disaffected persons and non-associators aforesaid, and have further directed, that the Committees of Inspection and Observation in each county shall take care that the said recommendation of Congress be effectually put in execution.

And whereas some people in Berks County, in contempt of the said authority, have refused to deliver up their arms to the said Collectors, and put the Committee to the disagreeable necessity of taking proper notice of their conduct; this public notice is given, as well to the said disaffected persons and non-associators, as to the said Collectors in this county, that the Committee will afford all the assistance in their power to the said Collectors in procuring the arms aforesaid, and in case of their neglect or refusal to do their duty, will take such notice of them, and such further measures as will answer the intention of the said resolves.

Whereas it hath been proved before the Committee of Berks County, that we, the subscribers, have been guilty of spreading a report, that the officers of the militia company of Colebrookdale township, in the said county, had sold their men to the Colonel of the battalion to which they belong.—We do hereby acknowledge our misconduct, and beg pardon of the officers of the said company, for spreading the said report, and do promise for the future to conduct ourselves so as to give no offence to the said company, or any other of the associators of this county. Witness our hands,

June 15, 1776. MATTHIAS ROTH.
JONATHAN ROTH.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have greatly abused the persons appointed to collect the arms of the non-associators in the township of Bern, in Berks county, for which I was justly confined by the Committee of the said county; I do therefore beg pardon of the public for my misconduct, and promise to behave myself for the future so as to give no offence to the public, or opposition to the measures of the Congress, Assemblies or Committees acting by their authority. Witness my hand,

June 15, 1776. HENRY KETTNER.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have declared, that no person who hath taken the oaths of allegiance to the King ought to be permitted to hold any office in the militia, and that Henry Christ, and Baltzer Geehr, Esqrs; were unfit persons to be Colonels for that reason.—And whereas I am now convinced, that if such an opinion should prevail, it would occasion the removal of many worthy officers who have taken the said oaths before the same were dispensed with by the Honourable Congress, and promote great disturbances among the associators; I do therefore hereby declare, that I look upon the said opinion as unjustifiable and wrong, and beg pardon of Col. Geehr for the disturbance my declaring the same hath produced in his battalion; and I do engage for the future not to mention the same, or any other matter which may tend to the disturbance of the associators, or other persons engaged in the support of the public measures necessary at this time. Witness my hand,

June 15, 1776. JOHN EBELING.

WANTED immediately,

TWO or three good Hands, that understand welding Gun-barrels; or good Smiths, inclined to be instructed in the said Business; also wanted three good Hands to blow and strike in the said Business: Any such Persons may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to JOSHUA TOMLINSON, at the Gulph Mill, near Lancaster Road, 14 Miles from Philadelphia. For Particulars, apply to JOHN NICHOLSON, Gunsmith, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. *N. B.* An Apprentice, not under 14 Years of Age, is wanted to learn the welding, boring, and grinding of Gun-barrels. Apply as above. §

THE Members of the Society "for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children," are desired to attend their General Meeting, at the Coffee-House, on Monday, the First Day of July next, at the Sixth Hour.

THE MANUFACTORY STORE
Is removed from the Corner of *Ninth-street* to the Corner of *Elbow-Lane*, in *Market-street*,

WHERE they propose to retail their Linen, Cotton and Woollen Goods; also Flax, Hemp, Tow and Cotton, by the Pound. And as it will be a great Convenience for the Spinners to be served at a Place so near the Market, the Managers have determined to take in their Spinning at the said Store.

The Managers of the House of Employ having thought "that the Wages hitherto given for spinning is not now equal to or sufficient for the Maintenance of People so employed," and determined to give "*One Shilling per* Dozen for spinning good Flax Yarn," the Managers of the Manufactory now agree to give the same.

Weavers in Town or Country may have constant Employ from the said Manufactory. ‖ 8 W.

TO BE SOLD,
A SERVANT MAN, a Weaver by Trade, who has two Years and an half to serve. Enquire of
THOMAS APTY, at the Workhouse.

Cape-May, June 22, 1776.
TO BE SOLD,
40 Cattle, none less than 4 years old,
of which 25 are Oxen, Steers, and spayed Heifers.
Enquire of AARON LEAMING. ‖ 5cw.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, at the house of Henry Dering, junior, on the Pottsgrove road, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage or tenement, and plantation, or tract or piece of land, situate in the township of New-Hanover, containing about 110¾ acres, with the appurtenances; bounded by land of the said Dering, and others; also, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of sale aforesaid, will be sold sundry household and kitchen furniture, grain in the ground, &c. &c. late the property of Jacob Woolfringer; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 8th of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, at the house of George Losch, in Germantown, one undivided ½ part, the whole into 3 equal parts to be divided, of and in 1 acre ¼ and 8 perches of land, and the like ⅓ part of and in all and every the buildings and improvements thereon erected, fronting the Germantown main street; bounded by a messuage and ground now or late of Jacob Ritter, and others; the like ⅓ part of and in 3½ acres of land adjoining the above and Wyand Nice's land; the like ⅓ part of and in 5 acres and 150 perches of land; together with the like ⅓ part of all and every the buildings and improvements thereon erected; situate in the Germantown adjacent side land, adjoining lands late of Jacob Nagle and John Zachery; and the like ⅓ part of and in a certain yearly rent charge of 41. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of 3¾ acres and 20 perches of land, situate in Bowman's lane; subject to the widow's life therein; late the property of Dewald Endt, Sadler; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next, precisely at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Dibley, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, situate on the south side of Carter's alley; bounded by ground of Darby Savage, and others; subject to a groundrent of 41. currency, per annum; late the estate of Ebenezer Call; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next, precisely at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Harp and Crown, in Third-street, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances; situate on the west side of Third street aforesaid, between Market and Chestnut streets; containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet; bounded by ground of Christian Donnaker, James Farmer, and others; subject to a groundrent of Fifty Shillings currency, per annum; late the estate of Ezekiel Lettz; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Lawrence Fegan, opposite the Barrack Gate, east side of Second-street, in the Northern Liberties, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Second-street, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, containing in front 19 feet, and in depth 127½ feet; bounded by ground of Samuel Leech, and others; subject to a groundrent of 61. 15s. currency, per ann. late the estate of John Duffy; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, at the house of Lawrence Fegan, in the Northern Liberties, at 5 o'clock in the evening, precisely, a certain unfinished frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Artillery Lane, between Front and Second-streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth about 54 feet; bounded by ground of Isaac Bartram, Jacob Schriner, and others; late the estate of Duncan Campbell; seized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, on the premises, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Third-street continued into the Northern Liberties, a little southward of the Barracks, containing in front, on Third-street aforesaid, 40 feet, and in depth about 268 feet; bounded by ground of William Shippen, and others; subject to a groundrent of 15 Spanish dollars per annum; late the estate of Conrad Alster; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

LOST on the 22d Instant, between Dr. Benevell's and the City of Philadelphia, a large Leather Pocket-Book with a Clasp, containing one Bill of Eight Dollars, one of Five Dollars, and one of a Dollar, two Five Shilling Bills, one of Two Shillings, and one of a Shilling, besides some smaller Bills not remembered. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, shall have Ten Shillings reward.

A SILVER FACED WATCH, larger than the common size, maker's name *James Gerrard, London*, No. 1919, was LOST out of the subscriber's house on the 9th instant. It is supposed to be stolen by a person in company with two others, who were known to pass by early that morning. Any person who shall have it offered to him for sale, is desired to stop it, and on delivering it to JOSEPH STEWARD, in Hanover township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, or to the Printers, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward. ‡

WHEREAS MARTIN GATER, of this city, Baker, hath absconded and left me, the subscriber, his lawful wife, without any support. These are therefore to request all persons not to purchase of the said Gater any part of his estate, as he cannot make any title thereto without my consent.

Philad. June 22, 1777. ‖ MARY GATER.

MAREDANT's DROPS.

The moſt ſucceſsful remedy in all ſcorbutic caſes ever diſcovered. They have relieved great numbers in this province, as well as in New-York, New-England, and the Carolinas, and are to be had at 12s. a bottle of

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

At his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-ſtreet, three doors above Black-horſe-alley.

THAT MAREDANT'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS, prepared only by *John Norton*, Surgeon, will perfectly cure the moſt inveterate ſcurvy, leproſy, pimpled faces, of ever ſo long ſtanding, ſo as never to return again: Likewiſe the evil or ſtruma, fiſtulas, piles, old obſtinate ſores or ulcers; and, by purifying the blood, prevent malignant humours of every kind from being thrown upon the lungs, &c. the following remarkable cures ſufficiently prove.

To Mr. Norton, *Surgeon, in Golden-ſquare, London.*

Sir, I am cured by the uſe of Maredant's drops, of a moſt afflicting diſorder of the ſcorbutic kind, after trying every medicine that could be thought of for my relief in vain. My caſe was as follows: I firſt had ſmall pimples come out on my head and face; in a little time after my face was covered with blotches, and on the ſide of my noſe ſpungy fleſh grew, as big as a ſmall nut; the ſame round my eyes and mouth, though not ſo large, with blotches on my body, arms, and in the palms of my hand, attended with ſo violent a pain in my head, that I had almoſt loſt the ſight of my left eye, the pain being moſtly upon that ſide. I was in this ſituation till January laſt, when, by Providence, I met a gentleman, who was then at Bath, but is ſince gone to the Weſt-Indies: He recommended Mr. Norton's drops to me, by which medicine he had been cured of moſt ſhocking ulcerated legs. I am now in perfect health, and am continually praying for the welfare of the author of ſo valuable a medicine.

JOHN ATTWOOD, Toy-maker, Market-place, Bath.

See the following Caſe.

I was afflicted with a moſt ſhocking leproſy, attended with violent rheumatic pains, ſo that my life was quite miſerable; I tried every thing that could be thought of for my relief in vain. I am now perfectly cured by the uſe of Maredant's drops, as my neighbours can teſtify, who knew the ſhocking condition I was in. JOHN FORSTER, at the Roſe, at Welling in Kent.

Mary Copſon cured of a ſcorbutic humour on her head and face, attended with a violent hoarſeneſs and ſhortneſs of breath.

A moſt extraordinary Cure by the uſe of Maredant's Drops.

To Mr. Norton, *Surgeon, in Golden-ſquare, London.*

Sir, I take this method of returning you my moſt ſincere thanks for the cure of my ſon, which was effected by your moſt excellent drops; two years and an half ago he had the ſmall-pox, immediately after that a moſt violent humour ſettled in both his hands, which were ſo bad that he entirely loſt the uſe of them; the bones were ſo much affected that two pieces ſeparated and came away. The humour in his hands was attended with almoſt as violent a one in his face, which formed an entire ſcab over the whole, and ſmelt intolerably: In ſhort, he was in ſo much miſery, and without hopes of recovery (as I had had the opinion of the moſt eminent without effect, who called it the king's-evil) that I deſpaired of his life. In gratitude for ſo extraordinary a cure, I have deſired this to be made public. Any perſon, by calling at my houſe, the Talbot Inn, in the Strand, may be informed of every particular, and ſee the child.

Sept. 26, 1771. CHARLES ASHLEY.

N. B. KEYSER's genuine PILLS to be had at the above ſhop. Good allowance is made to people who ſell again.

Wilmington, June 15, 1776.

WHEREAS the former Truſtees of the Swedes Lutheran Church, in the Borough of Wilmington, in the County of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, commonly called or known by the Name of Trinity Church, did demiſe to Stephen Foulk, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, a certain Lot or Piece of Land, ſituated on Market-ſtreet and Shipley-ſtreet, between Hanover-ſtreet and Broad-ſtreet, in the Borough of Wilmington, then called Willingſtown, being ſix perches front on Market-ſtreet, and continuing that breadth to Shipley-ſtreet. And whereas Joſeph Townſend, of the ſame Place, Sadler, is in the lawful Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Lot of Land and Premiſes, and is willing to pay the Groundrent thereof (being Fifteen Shillings per Annum) and all Arrearages thereof, upon having the ſame Lot or Piece of Land confirmed to him, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Aſſembly of the Government of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex on Delaware, paſſed the 27th Day of October, in the Year of our Lord, 1759, intituled, *An Act to redreſs the Miſemployment of Lands and Stocks of Money heretofore given, and purchaſed for the Uſe of the Miniſter of the ſaid Church, and for incorporating the Miniſter, Church-Wardens, and Veſtrymen of the ſaid Church.*" Theſe are therefore to require all or any Perſon or Perſons, who may ſuppoſe to have any Right, Title or Intereſt in the ſaid Lot, or any Part thereof, to appear before the Miniſter, Church-Wardens, and Veſtrymen of the ſaid Church, in Wilmington aforeſaid, at any Time before the Expiration of three Months from the Date hereof, and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid Lot, or Piece of Land and Premiſes, ſhould not be confirmed to the ſaid Joſeph Townſend, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, in Manner as aforeſaid; and if no ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall apply within the Time aforeſaid, they will be for ever after foreclоſed. *By Order of the ſaid Corporation,*

¶ 1776. JUSTA WALLRAVEN, Truſtee.

Roxborough, June 17, 1776.

WAS taken treſpaſſing in the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Roxborough townſhip, near Nathan Levering's tavern, on the 13th inſtant, a black MARE, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, having neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. §

GEORGE FISHER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark bay HORSE, about 12 years old, has but one eye, and is branded on the near ſhoulder with O. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 6, 1776. § JOHN HUFTY.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, June* 18, 1776, *a ſervant Girl, named* Mary Allen, *of a middle ſize, ſtraight and well made, freckled in the face and arms, grey eyes, dark brown hair, a gauze cap, raiſed with a roller, an old ſtraw hat, black mittens on her arms, a calicoe ſhort gown, a dirty coloured linſey petticoat, a red under ditto, high heeled calf ſkin ſhoes, white cotton ſtockings; ſays ſhe was born in England, and brought to Cæcil county, Maryland, at* 12 *years of age, where ſhe ſerved her time; ſhe afterwards went to Philadelphia and was put in goal on ſuſpicion, but nothing proved againſt her, and ſhe was ſold to the ſubſcriber for her coſt. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought to* JOSEPH PARK, *in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county.* ¶

Talbot County, Maryland, June 5, 1776.

THE Subſcriber will attend at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County, on every Tueſday of the Week, for the Purpoſe of giving in Exchange, Bills of Credit emitted by the Provincial Convention the ſeventh Day of December 1775, agreeable to a Reſolve of ſaid Convention, for thoſe emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-ſixth Day of July 1775.

¶ 1776. WILLIAM HINDMAN, Treaſurer of the Eaſtern Shore.

NOW PUBLISHED *(Price Two Shillings)*

With large Allowance to thoſe who buy per the Dozen,

THE FALL of *BRITISH* TYRANNY: Or, *AMERICAN* LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT. The firſt Campaign. A *TRAGI-COMEDY* of 5 Acts, containing 26 Scenes; amongſt which are the following, *viz.* A pleaſing Scene between Roger and Dick, two Shepherds, near Lexington. *Clariſſa, &c.* A very moving Scene, on the Death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a Chamber near Boſton, the Morning after the Battle at Bunker's Hill. A humourous Scene, between the Boatſwain and a Sailor on board a Man of War, near Norfolk, in Virginia. Two very laughable Scenes, between the Boatſwain, two Sailors, and the Cook; exhibiting Specimens of ſeafaring Oratory, and peculiar Eloquence of thoſe Sons of *Neptune*, touching Tories, Convicts and Black Regulars, and between Lord Kidnapper and the Boatſwain. A very black Scene, between Lord Kidnapper and Major Cudjo. A religious Scene, between Lord Kidnapper, Chaplain and Captain. A Scene, The Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the Addreſs. A droll Scene, A Council of War in Boſton, between Admiral Tombſtone, Elbow-Room, Mr. Caper, Clinton, and Earl Percy. A diverting Scene, between a Whig and a Tory. A ſpirited Scene, between General Preſcot and Colonel Allen. A ſhocking Scene, A Dungeon, between Col. Allen and an Officer of the Guard. Two affecting Scenes, Boſton after the Flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boſton, Meſſenger and Officer of the Guard. A patriotic Scene in the Camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Waſhington, Lee, and Putnam, &c. &c. With a Dedication, Preface, Addreſs of the Goddeſs of Liberty to the Congreſs. Dramatis Perſonæ Prologue, Epilogue, &c. A Song in Praiſe of King Tammany, the American Saint. A truly dramatic Performance, interſperſed with wit, humour, burleſque, and ſerious Matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant Entertainment to Readers of every Diſpoſition. The Whole compriſed in 73 Pages Octavo, and a new and beautiful Type. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th day of June inſtant, at ſix o' clock in the evening, at the City-Tavern, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in front, on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 19 feet 5 inches, and in length or depth 98 feet; bounded northward with ground of Samuel Powel, Eſq; eaſtward with ground of Iſaac Vannoſt, ſouthward with ground of Jonathan Evans, and weſtward with Second-ſtreet; together with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of John Inglis; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Germantown, June 17, 1776.

I THE Subſcriber, living in Germantown, having frequently ſpoken very diſreſpectfully of the Congreſs, ridiculed the Aſſociators, and endeavoured to depreciate the Continental Currency, and being called to account therefor, do acknowledge myſelf guilty of the Charge, and in this public Manner do aſk Pardon of my injured Countrymen, promiſing to conduct myſelf friendly to the Liberties of my Country in future, and wiſhing Succeſs to the American Cauſe, do requeſt that this Acknowledgment may be publiſhed in both the German and Engliſh Newſpapers, as a Warning to all others who may have been miſled as I have been. THOMAS LIGHTFOOT. ¶

Philadelphia, June 10, 1776.

SHIP TIMBER,

A PARCEL of Knees, from 4 to 6 Feet, Body and Arm, middle ſized, WANTED immediately. Enquire of DAVID THOMSON, or FRANCIS GRICE.

Port of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty for taking cognizance of, and trying the juſtice of captures of veſſels, made in purſuance of the reſolves of the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, and brought into this port of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 28th day of June inſt. at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of George M'Aroy, Commander of the private ſloop of war called the Congreſs (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip called the Juno, burthen about 200 tons (with her guns, tackle, apparel, furniture, and the cargoe on board) lately commanded by Samuel Marſon. To the end and intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. *By order of the Judge,*

June 10, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Haycock townſhip, in the county of Bucks, on Sunday laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named *Bryan Burn*, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrong built, down caſt look, ſwarthy complexion, and has a ſmall impediment in his ſpeech; had on, when he went away, an old brown worſted coat, a ſtriped cotton jacket, the ſtripes going round his body, ſtriped trowſers, old ſhoes, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN STOKES. *June* 5, 1776. ¶

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward,

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Lower-Merion, on the 7th of this inſtant June, at night, a likely dark brown COLT, with a black liſt along his back, 3 years old, part blooded, about 15 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, paces a ſlow travel, trots and canters, and is very gentle, &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, that the owner may have him again, and the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, by applying to JOHN DOWNING, near Downing's town, or to ¶ JOHN ROBERTS, Miller.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1776.

THE Creditors of FORBES and PATON, late of Middletown, in Lancaſter county, Store-keepers, are requeſted to ſend in their reſpective accounts by the 21ſt inſtant, to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia, in order that a dividend may be made of their eſtate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by book debt, are deſired to pay the ſame to Col. JAMES BURD, of Middletown, on or before the 31ſt inſtant; and all thoſe perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, by bond or note, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, by the time abovementioned, otherwiſe they will be ſued, without reſpect to perſons. MARK FREEMAN, WILLIAM SEMPLE, ROBERT WILSON, Aſſignees. †

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 28th of May, from the door of Peter Paris, Tavern-keeper, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a black Horſe, with a ſtar on his forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder O, he is a natural trotter, about 13 hands high, and about 10 years old; had on a hunting ſaddle, with green fringed houſings, and good doublerein bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have *Eight Dollars* reward, or *Ten Dollars* if ſtolen and the thief ſecured, paid by THOMAS DAVIS, living in Mount-Bethel, Northampton county, or by EDWARD LANE, in Perkiomen. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by MICHAEL HILLEGAS,

A COMPLETE TUTOR FOR THE FIFE, comprehending the firſt Rudiments of Muſic, and of that Inſtrument, in an eaſy familiar Method. To which is annexed, beſides the Fife Duty, and the uſual Collection of Leſſons, Airs and Marches, in the Engliſh Edition, a Variety of new favourite ones never before printed. ¶

ALL thoſe indebted to the Printers hereof, for one or more Years of the *Pennſylvania Gazette*, or for other Printing Buſineſs, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.---As the extraordinary Advance in the Price of Paper, and other Materials, makes this Requeſt abſolutely neceſſary, we hope thoſe in Arrear will conſider the neceſſity of a punctual Compliance therewith, which will greatly oblige their humble Servants, HALL AND SELLERS.

N. B. As moſt of our Country Cuſtomers, in this and the neighbouring Colonies, have frequent opportunities of ſending to this City, we hereby requeſt ſuch as are in Arrear will obviate the Difficulty of collecting a Number of ſmall Debts, by ſpeedily ſending or ordering Payment.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and to be ſold by

R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, Philadelphia,

Printed with a new type, on a good paper, in one octavo volume.

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To the PUBLIC.

ALL ſciences have their peculiar graduates, as well to inſtruct pupils in their rudiments, as to bring them on to the higher elements of their profeſſion; our author has therefore allotted to the corporal, to the ſerjeant, and to the adjutant their different degrees of inſtruction, that each may be reſponſible for thoſe committed to his charge; and by that means that the exerciſe may be more correctly and expeditiouſly learned. He then introduces the whole exerciſe complete, as it is to be performed by word of command from the major, or any other commiſſioned officer, or by ſignal. In that part where our author treats of the Field Exerciſe, he comprehends ſuch operations as are neceſſary to be performed againſt the enemy, as different exigencies may there require. In treating of the Column, the Line, and the Square, this author points out their various uſes and purpoſes, ſhows ſome of their capital defects, and propoſes ſeveral amendments. The whole is concluded with an appendix, containing rules, maxims, and obſervations, for the government, conduct, and diſcipline of an army.

This work is written upon a new plan, and is peculiarly adapted for the uſe of young officers, ſhewing the particular duties of each, and the moſt eaſy method of training their men in order to become expert ſoldiers.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Raccoon Creek, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 29th day of May laſt, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named *William Gipſon*, about 16 years of age, ſlim made, fair hair, pock-marked, a down rogueiſh look, ſpeaks broad; had on, when he went away, a wool hat, a white flannel jacket, a new ozenbrigs ſhirt, ſtriped linen trowſers, no ſhoes nor ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ZANE. ¶

WHEREAS a Gentleman unknown went on board the laſt Packet at New-York, and paid for and carried away a Letter, directed to Mr. *Richard Sheepſhanks*, Merchant, of this City, which I ſuppoſe came from his Company, Meſſieurs *Sheepſhanks* and *Birtwhiſtle*, Merchants, in *Leeds, Yorkſhire*, which, from Advices before received, I have reaſon to ſuppoſe, had ſome returned Bills and Proteſts incloſed; I am therefore authoriſed to forbid any Drawer or Indorſer of any ſuch Bill or Bills paying the ſame, except being lawfully authoriſed by his Attorney in this City; it is therefore requeſted that the above Letter be immediately forwarded to

PHILIP MARCHINTON.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, about the tenth day of April laſt, a certain ANN FRY, ſuppoſed to be a runaway ſervant, belonging to William Kelley, of New-Caſtle. This is to give notice to her maſter to come, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, in three weeks from this date, for the ſame, by

§ THOMAS DEWEES, Goaler.

THE BLEACHFIELD,

In *Merion* Townſhip, near *John Roberts's* Mill, belonging to *the United Company of* Philadelphia, *for promoting* American *Manufactures*, and *Daniel Burrell*, is now ready for Buſineſs.

GOODS are taken in at the Manufactory in *Philadelphia*, the Corner of *Market* and *Ninth-ſtreets*, and at the Bleachfield, where proper Receipts will be given. As the ſaid *Daniel Burrell* has had long Experience in this Branch, the Public may depend on being well ſerved, and the Company hope for general Encouragement, in this Attempt to bring Bleaching to as great Perfection in *America* as in *Europe*.

The Owners of the Cloth are deſired to mark their Names on one End of the Piece, and the Number of Yards on the other; the Pieces ſhould be cut as nearly as may be to about 25 Yards each.

WEAVERS may have conſtant Employ in the Manufactory, or be ſupplied with Looms to put up in their own Cellars, in any Part of the City. 3 *M.*

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